

# The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 186

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11. 1741.



HEN one considers the Iniquity and Baseness of a Spirit of Calumny, and how low a Thing it is either to invent falsehoods one's self, or to trumpet about such as are invented by others, to prejudice those who perhaps never did us Wrong; I say, when one considers this, it is impossible not to feel the utmost Detestation for such a Character; a Character indeed resembling the Devil's as it possibly can, therefore a Character not to be injur'd by the warmest Invectives. In truth, the wisest and best Men have it very difficult to keep their Temper on this Subject, and not burst out into bitter Exclamations against Dabonical Quality. What pointed Descriptions, cutting Reflections, what bitter Execrations do we find in the best Authors of Antiquity, against such as are infected with this pernicious Vice? How perfectly good Men agree in their Sentiments of these Kind Human Serpents, and with what unanimous Aversion they return this Propensity to blacken and asperse their Distinction; as if the Punishment was connected with the Vice, and all Men naturally reveng'd themselves on their Detractor, by abhorring at first Sight. But of all perhaps the Scriptures afford the most exact, and the most enliven'd Descriptions of these Pests of the human Race. For my Part, when I have meditated on this Subject, I can scarce help crying out:

*For Throat is an open Sepulchre, with their Tongues thereby deceived, the Poison of Aips is under their Lips.* when this hateful Spirit appears in Publick Chambres and Detractors are not afraid to speak Evil of the Sons of their People, we quickly discern by its Effects that this Species of the Vice transcends in Guiltiness all the rest. For then, however sweet the Fountains yet the Streams are poisoned in their Passage, the Rivers are destroyed by their Credulity, and Liberty itself, the greatest of human Blessings, changes its Nature. Such a stur'd Lie passes from Hand to Hand like a Piece of bad Coin; and the ranker the Falshood, the more injurious the Calumny, with the greater Gust it is received with the greater Pleasure receiv'd, so that what is invent'd by Morning has the Effect of a Proclamation before Night, pierces every Ear, and sinks into every Breast. Now this is brought about through the number of those malignant Spirits who readily enter into whatever seems to depreciate the Reputation of the Superior Spheres; tho' they thrive by their Interest, and owe their Plenty to their Providence, as well as to the Leisure they so ill employ, to their perpetual Application, and to their indefatigable Care. When I have said this, I confess I feel Indignation; but when I examine and reflect upon it and its Consequences, I sometimes lose my Patience, as like a Champion to exclaim,

*Evil and Unhappiness is in their Ways, and the ways of Peace have they not known.* Indeed, our Country labour'd under any real Grievances, if our Governors were tyrannical, if the People were oppressed and oppressed, one should not be surpriz'd at complaining in our Streets. But as we cannot look without seeing the strongest Instances of an Affluence unknown to our Ancestors; when we behold our Governors, instead of bearing hard upon others, scarce with Authority sufficient to defend themselves; the People so little embarrassed with the Management of their own Affairs, that the very meanest of them think they have both Leisure and Licence to direct the Government, what shall we think? Shall we believe the contents, not only against our Understandings, but also of our Senses; or shall we not honestly compare the Cafe of our Rulers, and say of those who thus abuse the Authors of their own Happiness and Freedom, that if it were not for involving others they deserve to lose both? At least, shall we not put them in that,

*No rewardeth Evil for Good, Evil shall not depart from House.* It may be pretended, that such a Conduct is necessary; nay, we have been told, that if it were not for the Hedge of Opposition, our Rulers would long have leap'd over all the Fences of Government; but what a strange Maxim is this; to avoid Tyranny by this Confusion, and under Pretence of securing us the Great, it lays us open to the Many. It puts into every Madman's Hand, or, which is worse, loosens every lying Tongue: Neither is it any Allowance to say, that such Disputes are of no great Consequence, since we must be ignorant indeed not to know

the contrary, or not to comprehend the Force and Scope of that Aphorism given us by the wisest of Kings.

*The Beginning of Strife is as when one letteth out Water; therefore leave off Contention before it be meddled with.*

The smallest Spark is sufficient to kindle the greatest Fire. The Minds of the Vulgar are always light and unsteady, and consequently are wrought upon not by the Marks of Truth in whatever is suggested to them, but by its Conformity to their own Humours. They regulate their Judgments as they do their Stomachs, not by advertizing to Consequences, but by the present Relish of their Palates. The Relation of Words to Things they concern not themselves about; it is enough for them if a Report tallies with their Passions. The wilder it is, the more agreeable; and tho' a Story be ever so improbable in itself, yet let it but be accommodated to their Prejudices, and to them it will never be incredible. Its Weight will make it slip down, and the larger the Bolus, the wider they will gape to swallow it. This those who manage them know, on this they depend, and yet their Dependence is very uncertain; for the Multitude may be truly said to be among the Number of those wild Beasts, which, tho' they may be easily brought to play and skip, can never be made thoroughly tame; so that their Keepers ought always to remember,

*There is a Way that seemeth right unto Man; but the End thereof are the Ways of Death.*

If it should be enquired on what Foundation I say all this, let me beseech him who asks the Question, to cast his Eyes on any, no matter what, Paper in the Service of the Malecontents, and I am sure he will never trouble me again: He will there find that the Surmises of one Day become Rumours the next, swell by Degrees into Authorities, and by the End of the Week are gravely insisted on as authentick Evidence. He will see that the Dreams of any Brain-sick Politician, who calls the Issue of his own teeming Imagination, the Secret of this Prince, or of that State, are regarded as Oracles: Nay, he may behold—I am ashamed to speak it, an improbable Paragraph borrow'd from a dirty French Gazette preferr'd to a Declaration from the highest Authority in the Nation flatly contradicting its Contents.—All this, I say, he may see, nay, he may often see it, wrought up with Enthusiastick Cant, and publish'd to the World as the Breathing of a Patriot Spirit. After this can it be doubted, that we are a divided, a miserable divided People? that we have lost all our old Principles, and taken up very bad ones in their stead, merely because they are new. Who that reads the Groanings of the Champion, the Republican Letters in the Craftsman, and the Treasonable Declamations in Common Sense, will believe that we have Honesty, Faith, or Loyalty left? Or who that turns his Attention from the Prating to bestow it on the Practices of the Patriots, can forbear saying with a Sigh,

*Corrupt are they, and become abominable in their wickedness; there is none that doth Good.*

Yet these are the People who assume all Purity to themselves, and can see nothing but Iniquity in their Neighbours. These are they who have fill'd the Minds of the People with dismal Apprehensions; who have taught them to repine amidst Plenty, and to make a Mock at Peace: These are they who have made a Coalition, by drawing Men of all Parties from Fix'd Principles, to become mere Scepticks in Policy; and with a Zeal like that of the Jews of old, compass Sea and Land to make Proselytes, and by so doing make them sevenfold more the Children of Hell than themselves. These are they who first disturb'd the Publick Quiet, and then by their Emissaries taught Foreigners to despise us, on account of those Disturbances. In fine, these are they who while they were distracting the People with Stories of Spanish Depredations, were all the while whispering the Spanish Agent, that nothing was to be apprehended from a People so distracted. Thus while themselves were deluding us at home, their Instruments were disparaging us abroad; and yet these call themselves Britons, True Britons, nay, the only True Britons, while alas they act as if they were the most determin'd Enemies of Britain!

*Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the Streets of Askelon: lest the Daughters of the Philistines rejoice, and the Daughters of the Uncircumcised triumph.*

What must Foreigners think, nay what can they think of us, if they take our Characters from these Men and their Writings? Must they not believe us a debauch'd, corrupt, and impoverish'd People, without Trade, without Spirit, sunk in Luxury, and yet having little or nothing to support it? How should such a People have Weight, whence derive Credit, where can they expect Allies? If what they said of us was true, we deserve none; if false, what do they deserve who paint us in

such a Light? In vain do they boast of the Uprightness of their Intentions, of their Zeal for the Publick Weal, and their Abhorrence of Treachery and Disloyalty. Did there ever breath a Traitor who did not disclaim Treason? Are there not Hypocrites in Politicks as well as Religion? And now we are rid of Superstition in the one, would they have us become Bigots in the other? If they would, I dare say they would be mistaken; this is too discerning an Age to be so imposed on; Mankind know the Sound of Cant too well, to mistake it either for a holy or for a publick Spirit: The Patriots therefore may spare the Pains they take to disguise their Sentiments, we shall always guess at Folks Meanings, rather by what they do than what they say; and hence we shall conclude

*The Words of their Mouths are softer than Butter, having War in their Hearts: their Words are smoother than Oils, and yes be they very Swords.*

But the Time comes, nay and is near at hand, when the proper Judges of the Condition of the People, I mean their Representatives, shall examine the Merits of all Parties, shall bring all private Sentiments to the publick Test, and shall effectually distinguish between true and false Patriots; and I hope too that none amongst us will be found so weak as to doubt of their Judgment, or so wicked as to appeal from it. For many Years past we have been in a manner without a Constitution, such Liberties have been taken therewith by its false Friends; but I trust that the Consequences of such a Conduct, both in respect to the Crown and to the People, the critical Situation of Things abroad, and the Necessity there is of preserving if not Unanimity at least Obedience at home, will determine the Guardians of their Country's Concerns to make a proper Use of their Authority. We shall then see the Friends of the King and Kingdom, those who are ready to act as well as speak for the Defence of their Countrymen, protected and encouraged; and as for those Frenchified or Hispaniolized Englishmen, who do the Drudgery of Foreigners while they rail at them, may we say of them with the Inspired Writer,

*There are they fallen, all that work Wickedness: they are cast down, and shall not be able to stand.*

R. FREEMAN.

## HOME PORTS.

Dover, Nov. 9. Wind N. N. E. Came in the Speed-well, Laws, from Sunderland; the Thomas and Mary, Harvey, from London; the Mary and Cornelia, Gigout, and the Young John, White, both from Nants for Bruges. Sailed the Industry, Morgan, for Exon, and the Three Brothers, Davis, for Lymington. Arrived the Owners Goodwill, Pyke, from Exeter for London.

Deal, Nov. 9. Wind N. N. W. Came down and sail'd thro', the Prince Frederick Packet, Lovel, for Falmouth. Sailed the India Merchant, Read, and the Tuscany, Martin, both for Leghorn; the Greenland, R., for Carolina. Remained his Majesty's Ships the Biddulph and Colchester; the Rose, Higgins, from Jamaica.

Gravesend, Nov. 9. Sail'd by the John, Holling, from Riga, and the Success, Fraston, from Petersburgh.

Arrived

At Jamaica, the Nightingal, Pallister, from New York.

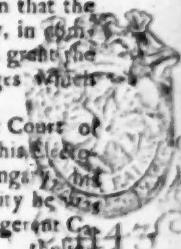
## LONDON, November 11.

In one of the Foreign Prints there's the following Article from Paris of November 6.

\* The Toulon Squadron is arriv'd at Barcelona to convey the Spanish Troops which are embarking there for Italy. The King had resolv'd at first to easie the Expedition to be suspended, as thinking that the Armies which he has sent into the Empire, and the Alliances he has form'd there would be more than sufficient to determine the Queen of Hungary to subscribe to the Partition which is intended to be made of the Succession of her Father the Emperor Charles VI. But as that Princess seems to have, or at least to hope for Successors which were not at all expected, the King is oblig'd to put certain Springs in Motion, which he might have done long ago, but did not then think it necessary.

Letters of the 28th ult. from Rome confirm that the Pope has consented that the Queen of Hungary, in compliance with the Necessity of the Times, shall grant the Protestants of her Kingdom all the Advantages which they desire.

M. d'Eting, the Bavarian Minister at the Coast of Rome, having ask'd the Pope's Benediction on his Electoral Highness's Arms against the Queen of Hungary, the Holiness told him, that neither the Neutrality he was determin'd to observe with regard to the belligerent Co-



tholick Princes, we limit of it, nor was it consistent with that he had alrea given on those of her Hungarian Majesty against the King of Prussia his Master's Ally.

The Lucy, Capt. Coffin, mention'd in our last to have been carried into St. Sebastian, had on board a fine State Coach for Governor Shirley of New England. Capt. Coffin is a Quaker, and had no Force to withstand an Enemy, yet taking less Freight than a Ship of good Force which loaded at the same time for Boston, had unfortunately for the new Governor the Preference given him.

The Michael, Gall, from Newcastle for London, is lost near Yarmouth.

On Monday November 9, died at Bocking, the Rev. Dr. Walker Dean of Bocking, Rector of Aldermary, Archdeacon of Hereford, and Chancellor of St. Davids; of whom one may be allow'd to say, (all that knew him concurring in it) that he has hardly left his Equal for all good Qualities uniting in the same Person, and therefore is a true Loss to the World, his Friends and Acquaintance, but especially to his own Family, being the tender Husband, kind Father, good Master. He married Miss Charlotte Sheffield Daughter to his Grace John Duke of Buckinghamshire, by whom he had Ten Children, Six now living to condole with their Mother the greatest Loss.

Yesterday died at his House in King-street Westminster, Mr. Rutt, an eminent and wealthy Druggist.

His Honour the Master of the Rolls has appointed Mr. Deeves to be his Secretary; Mr. Bates, an eminent Attorney at Law, to be his Deputy-Secretary; and one of his Domesticks to be his Honour's Train-bearer.

The Lords of the Treasury have appointed Mr. John Clark to be one of the Noon Tenders at the Custom-house, in the room of Mr. Thomas Hughs deceased.

#### To the P U B L I C K,

And for the Information of all those who have more Money than Wit, and know not how to calculate the Disadvantage of the present Lottery,

with any single Ticket	it is but 54 to 1, that you get a 1l. Prize
109 to 1, ——————	42l. 10s.
274 to 1, ——————	85
1374 to 1, ——————	425
2749 to 1, ——————	850
5499 to 1, ——————	1700
18332 to 1, ——————	4250
27499 to 1, ——————	8500

Some few Persons having engrossed most part of the Tickets with Design to make you pay an extravagant Price for them, have used all the little Arts they could think of to raise the Tickets (which are worth no more than 4l. 5s.) to 5l. 10s. with Design to bubble you of your Money. Therefore, as you may see by the above Calculation how difficult it is to get a Prize above 8l. 10s. let the Bubblers keep their Tickets, and they will be fairly bit.

#### Tom Tell-truth.

#### B A N K R U P T.

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High Water this Day	2	Morning		Evening		
at London-Bridge.	5	02	40		02	07

Bank Stock, 139 1-half to 7-8ths to 1-half. India, 160. South Sea, 104 3-4ths to 7-8ths. Old Annuity, 111 3-4ths to 112. New ditto, 112 1-8th to 1-4th. Three per Cent. 100 3-4ths to 101. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Assurance, 89 1-half. London Assurance, 11. African, 10. India Bonds, 4l. 12s. Premium. Bank Circulation, 2l. 12s. 6d. Prem. Salt Tallies, 1 1-half Prem. English Copper, 3l. 15s. Welsh ditto, 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, 101 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto, 95 1-4th. Million Bank, 113 3-4ths. Equivalent, 112. Lottery Tickets, 5l. 9s. 6d. to 10s.

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Whereas Tickets commission'd to be bought of me, have been bought elsewhere; to prevent this, and Frauds of any Kind, all Tickets purchased of me, shall be endorsed by my own Hand for the future; and every Kind of Business relating to the Lottery will be transacted with the utmost Care and Fidelity, by

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Hague, Nov. 17. N.S.



Have receiv'd the following Letter dated the 1<sup>st</sup> instant, which I think will give you some farther Light as to the present Situation of the Affairs of the United Provinces.

Sir,

" The Affair of the Neutrality is not yet decided, any than the Dispute with the Elector of Cologne to the Limits of Over-Yssel, the Contentions with the Court of Denmark about the Iceland Fishery, nor the Difference about Berg and Juliers. As to the Decision in the Neutrality, 'tis certain that 'tis not owing to French Ambassador the Marquis de Fenelon, who has fail'd to second the Views of his Master to the utmost of his Power. This Minister, after the Proposal of Neutrality, added, ' That the most Christian King and Master did not desire that Neutrality with a View to make a Handle of it for his farther Aggrandisement; but his Intentions were sincere and disinterested, and that he aim'd at nothing more than the Maintenance of Order and Tranquility in the Empire.' Who doubted Sir? Not the States of the Empire, for they seem to meet the French half-way. 'Tis true indeed that one of the Imperial Towns, tho' they did not oppose the Entrance of their Troops into Germany, have refus'd to admit their Garisons, but what signifies Opposition to Superior Force? The King of France ' is for maintaining Order and Tranquility in the Empire; ' and his Army is in a fair Way to accomplish it; but that is all that he proposes; M. de Fenelon declar'd to their High-Mightinesses, ' That his most Christian Majesty did design to violate the Domestick Law which was made by the late Emperor Charles VI. for settling the Succession in his Family, and that he would be sure to do Justice to the Queen of Hungary.' Nothing could better calculated to engage the States General to accept the Proposal made to them than this last Clause, which at the same time that it secure'd the Queen of Hungary in the Possession of the Hereditary Dominions, & Security also to the Barrier Treaty; but as his Majesty is for preserving the Law establish'd by the Emperor, he is in perfuse of the Means, ' by a Principle of Unity towards all and every one, not to abandon the well-founded Rights of the Elector of Bavaria his ancient Ally, without derogating from the Pragmatic.' This is a Language which I confess I don't understand, but 'tis upon this Principle that the King of France satisfies himself that the States General, in pursuance of his known Love of Justice, will not condemn his Majesty's Conduct in sending his Troops into the Empire, to prevent the Weakeft from being oppres'd by the Strongest.' You will own, Sir, that such Conduct as this was enough to engage this Country to enter into Neutrality; yet there is nothing determin'd as to this Point, and the Affair having been referred to the Consideration of every particular Province, and the Winter advanced, 'tis not unlikely that Affairs in general will take a new Turn before there be any Determination on that Head. Mean time the Affair of the Fishery seems to give more Uneasiness than that of the Neutrality, considering the Consequences of the one and other, the latter is of far greater Importance. 'Tis known, that the Affair of Juliers is upon the Carpet, that for an Equivalent elsewhere, the King of Prussia renounce his Pretensions in favour of the Prince of Anhalt; but 'tis all Guess-work."

We see a Letter in this Country from Vienna, dated 18<sup>th</sup> ult. which concludes thus, viz. ' The Affairs of our Queen will shortly take another Turn, especially as Peace is made with the King of Prussia, which very much disconcerts the Elector of Bavaria, for 'tis said the King of France has no Intention to hazard a Battle and to expel the Flower of his Troops, considering that the Plan for the Siege of Vienna is defeated by the Measures taken to put it in a good State of Defence, and our Army which is now in the Neighbourhood is as numerous as that of the Enemy, exclusive of Ten thousand Hungarians who will soon be ready to reinforce it.'

#### SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Nov. 2. A private Letter this Post-days, says the Dutch at Batavia had made a second general Fall upon the Chinese and other Subjects of the Emperor China in those Parts; so that many thousands of the Natives were massacred in cold Blood, on Pretence that they intended an Insurrection.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

Newcastle, Nov. 7. Yesterday Morning died Hannah, Wife of Matthew Ridley, Esq; one of our worthy Aldermen, and Governor of the Merchants Company. She was a Lady of the strictest Virtue and Honour, and is greatly lamented by all who had the Happiness of her Acquaintance.

On Monday last were lost, near Yarmouth Roads, all laden with Coals for London, the Michael of this Place, Mark Gaul; the Reliance, Isaac Sollett; and the Prosperous, William Arnold; the Crews of which were with Difficulty saved.

#### HOME PORTS.

Newcastle, Nov. 7. Since my last arrived the Two Brothers, Villars, the Blagdon, Whinny, and the Adventure, Cocks, from Rotterdam; the Thomas and Margaret, Batt, from Riga; the Nathaniel, Rainmorte, from Norway; the Neighbours, Marshall, the Thomas and Elizabeth, Hawkins, the Duke of Cornwall, Woodhouse, the Henry and Mary, Bell, and the Spanish Merchant, Thompson, all from London.

Arrived also 15 Ships from the Coast, with Corn and other Goods, and 76 light Ships.

Liverpool, Nov. 10. Arrived the Polton Merchant, Goad, from Maryland: And in Scotland, the St. George, Cockman, from this Place.

Falmouth, Nov. 7. The Ships that failed last Wednesday are all put back. Since my last came in the Tower Galley, Wingfield, from Yarmouth for Leghorn; the Adventure, Talbot, from London; and the Duke of Cornwall, Cocart, belonging to the Customs, from Scilly; Who this Morning parted, off of that Place, with the Friendship, Chambers, from Maryland; the Dolphin, Hallin, from Jamaica; and the Young Budgen, Rogers, from St. Kitts; all for London.

Plymouth, Nov. 8. Came in his Majesty's Ship the Carcass Bomb. Sailed the William and Sarah, Davis, for London; and the Success Fire-ship, and the Deptford's Prize.

Pool, Nov. 9. Sailed the John and Elizabeth, Watts, for Ipswich; the Thomas, Parsons, and the Jane, Shank, both for London; the Betty, Addis, and the Success, Gregory, both for the Isle of May and South Carolina.

Cowes, Nov. 9. Wind N. N. W. Yesterday came in the Mary, Taylor, from Southampton for Dublin; and this Morning failed the Advice, Cosgrave, from Southampton for Dublin.

Dover, Nov. 10. Arrived the Lyon, Ouchterlony, in seven Weeks from Virginia; the Alexander, Reeves, from Amsterdam for Lisbon; and the Juffrouw Anna-Sophia, Kuyper, from Lisbon for Amsterdam. Wind N. N. E.

Deal, Nov. 10. Wind N. W. This Morning his Majesty's Ship the Colchester sailed for the River. Remains his Majesty's Ship the Biddeford.

Arrived

At Oporto, the Endeavour, Grainger, from Newfoundland.

#### London, November 12.

Letters of the 4<sup>th</sup> instant N.S. from Vienna say the Great Duke of Tuscany was to set out in two Days with the first Division of the Hungarian Troops to join the Velt Marshal de Neuperg's Army, which consists of 33 840 Men; and that the Fears of the Siege of that City being over for this Season, the Empress Dowager Amelia was expected there forthwith from Closter-Neubourg, but the Queen intended to stay in Hungary and the Second Empress Dowager at Gratz, till things took a better Turn.

The Prince and Princess of Orange who came from Loo and Soestdyke on his Majesty's Birth-day, and din'd at the Palace of the Count Nassau, Lord of Zeist, return'd afterwards to Loo, from whence they are soon to set out for Friesland.

The Men of War and Transports for the West-Indies, lay in the Cove at Cork the 30<sup>th</sup> of October last, with the Wind at S. W. blowing a Storm.

Yesterday the Corpse of Mr. Meredith (who lately kept a Publick-house in Wardour-street Soho, and some time since was unfortunately drown'd) was taken up floating at Westminster-bridge and carried to the Savoy, where Care was taken of him by his Friends in order for his Interment.

Last Night the Right Hon. the Earl of Lincoln arriv'd in Town from his Travels.

The Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury were pleased to appoint Mr. George Alham to be Captain of one of the Custom-house Smacks station'd at Malden in Essex.

On the 23<sup>d</sup> of this Month, at Nine in the Forenoon begins the Drawing of the Lottery at Stationers Hall in Ludgate-Street; and if, by the best Information I can get, I am rightly inform'd, and which hitherto my Customers as well as myself have Reason to believe that I have not been deceiv'd, as most evidently has appear'd by the gradual Rise of the Price of Tickets since I first publish'd, there are at present so small a Quantity of Tickets left at the Bank, or in the Hands of those that will dispose of them before the Drawing, that if the present Demand continues a few Days, there will be none left to furnish such of my Friends who usually wait till the last Week: So great are the Effects of there being 10000 Tickets less than there were in the last Lottery, and so many more Prizes of Consequence.

From my Lottery-Office, the oldest  
at Charing Cross, Nov. 9, 1741.

Francis Wilson.

High Water this Day	{	Morning	Evening
at London-Bridge.		02 32	02 54

Bank Stock, 138 to 137 1-half. India, 160. South Sea, 105. Old Annuity, 111 7-8ths to 112. New ditto, 112 1-8th to 1-4th. Three per Cent. 101. Seven per Cent. Loan. Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, 61. Royal Assurance, 89 1-half. London Assurance, 11. African, 10. India Bonds, 41. 10s. to 11s. Premium. Bank Circulation, 21. 12s. 6d. Prem. Salt Tallies, 1 1-half Prem. English Copper, 31. 15s. Welsh ditto, 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, 101 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto, 95 1-4th. Million Bank 114. Equivalent, 112. Lottery Tickets, 51. 9s. 6d to 10s.

Admiralty Office, November 5. 1741.

It is the Direction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the Seamen belonging to his Majesty's Ships the Princess Carolina, Norfolk and Chichester at Plymouth, who are absent from them, do immediately repair on board to their Duty, on pain not only of Forfeiture of their Wages, but of being taken up by the Marshal of the Admiralty, and tried at a Court Martial for Desertion.

Tho. Corbett.

Admiralty-Office, November 10, 1741.

It is the Direction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, That the Company lately belonging to his Majesty's Ship the Falmouth, who have been turn'd over into the Sutherland, which is fitting out at Deptford, do immediately repair to their Duty on board the said Ship Sutherland, to assist in fitting her out; on Pain, in case they fail to do so, not only of losing their Wages, but of being taken up and tried at a Court Martial as Deserters.

Tho. Corbett.

Admiralty Office, November 5, 1741.

Captain Limeburner, of his Majesty's Ship the Hampshire which is fitting out at Ipswich, being ordered to collect together the Petty Officers and Seamen who are turn'd over into that Ship from the Torrington, and to send them, with their Chiffs and Bedding, in Tenders to Ipswich, in order to assist in fitting her out for the Sea; it is the Direction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the said Petty Officers and Seamen do immediately repair on board the said Tenders now lying at Tower Wharf, and not to fail herein, on pain of not only losing their Wages, but of being apprehended and tried at a Court Martial as Deserters.

Tho. Corbett.

Bank, June 1, 1741.

Whereas JOHN WAITE, late one of the Cashiers of the Bank of England, about Forty Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, well set, round visag'd, small grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows and Eye-lashes, and of a most remarkable fresh Complexion, absented himself on Wednesday the 13<sup>th</sup> of May last from his Duty at the Bank, and is supposed to have secreted, or taken away with him from the Bank, East-India Bonds, amounting to a considerable Value;

And whereas Warrants are issued for Apprehending and taking the said John Waite, This is to give Notice, That whoever shall apprehend and secure the said John Waite, to be dealt with according to Law, shall receive of the said Governor and Company the Sum of Three hundred Pounds, over and above the Two hundred Pounds offered in former Advertisements, in the Whole Five HUNDRED POUNDS.

David Le Gros, Secretary.

Hand-in-Hand Fire-Office,

THE Directors give Notice, That a General Meeting of the Members of the said Society will be held at their Office in Angel-Court on Snow-Hill, on Thursday the 12th instant, by Three in the Afternoon: Where all who have Insured are desired to be present.

N. B. The Election of Directors for the Year ensuing, by Ballotting, will be held at the same Place on Monday the 9th, Tuesday the 10th, and Wednesday the 11th instant, from Nine in the Forenoon to Twelve, and from Three to Six in the Afternoon.

BRANDY and RUM Warehouse in Lombard-street. There having been lately imported a large Quantity of Rum, which has reduc'd the Price, Notice is hereby given, that the best Jamaica is now sold at the said Warehouse at 7 s. 3 d. a Gallon, but if taken off the Keys when landed, at 7 s.

The best Batavia Arrack is continued to be sold at the said Warehouse, and at the East India Company's Vault, at the lowest Prices they can be afforded.

N. B. All Country Dealers, who shall send their Orders by the Carriers, shall be carefully supply'd, and as well used as if present.

THE Creditors of Simson Levy, late of Corbet-Court, are desired to meet at the New England Coffee-house behind the Royal Exchange, on Friday Morning next at Ten o'Clock, on special Affairs.

STOLEN from Mrs. Horsefields of the Rose and Crown in Sheffield, Yorkshire, the following Plate, viz. Three Quart Tankards, Two with Lids and one without; Two Tankards something under Quarts, without Lids; Three Pints. Whoever will bring to her the said Plate, or apprehend one or more Pers. as concern'd in the said Robbery, to apprehend them may be brought to Conviction, shall, besides Charges, receive Five Guinea Reward, and so in proportion for any Part.

N. B. If any one will discover to aforesaid Person his Accomplices in the said Robbery, so as they may be apprehended and brought to Punishment, shall, besides his Pardon, receive Two Guineas.

STOLEN or Strayed on Monday November 2, 1741, out of the Grounds of Edward Reynolds, Farmer at Black Mary's Hole near Ilkley, A Bay Mare Colt, fourteen Hands and a Half high, Three Years old, coming Four, with a Star and Little Blaz: in her Forehead, with a Black Mane and a long Black Tail, with a short Forehead, with thick Eyebrows. Likewise at the same Time a Black Gelding, thirteen Hands and a Half high, with a Shear Mane and a Cut Tail, and a Blemish on the near Leg before, and a Star in his Forehead: And likewise at the same Time a Black Mare, fourteen Hands three Inches high, and thee White Dots on both Hips, and Full Aged, with a Swift Tail newly dockt. Whosoever will bring them to the said Place, shall have a Guinea and Half Reward. If offer'd to sell, pray stop them, and you shall have the same Reward.

Now upon SALE, in small Parcels, 10000 lb. of Cut and Dry'd Virginia Tobacco.

Samples of the said TOBACCO may be had at the Virginia Factory in Virginia Street, Near WAPPING, London.

N. B. Shopkeepers and Dealers, by buying Tobacco at the said Factory, may save 3 d. per Pound.

This Day is Published.  
In Two Volumes, with Cutts, Price 10 s.  
The EXPEDITION of CIRUS,  
Translated from  
XENOPOHON,  
With Critical and Historical Notes,  
By EDWARD SPELMAN, Esq;  
Printed for Richard Wellington, at the Dolphin and Crown, without Temple Bar.

This Day is Published.  
(Price One Shilling)  
A Collection of all the Divine Odes and Hymns, taken out of the Spectators, and set to Musick by Mr. Sheeles, proper for the Harpsichord or Spinnet, and correctly figur'd for the Thorough Bass.

Printed for the Author, and are to be had at his House in Red Lion Street near Ormond Street, and of Mr. Davidson in the Poultry and Mr. Osborn in Paternoster Row, Booksellers; and at most of the Musick Shops: Also of Mr. Smith Musick Printer in Middle Row, Holborn; of whom may be had the Second Book of Lessons for the Harpsichord by the same Author.

This Day is Published.  
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CHINESE LETTERS. Being a Philosophical, Historical, and Critical Correspondence between a Chinese Traveller at Paris and his Countrymen, in

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Translated from the Originals into French, by the Marquis D'ARGENS, Author of the Lettres Juives, or Jewish Spy; and now done into English.

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(Price One Shilling)  
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N. B. Number II. will be published next Month: And as soon as the Eneid is finish'd, the Bucolics and Georgicks will be printed in the same Manner.

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Mr. FLETCHER GYLE S, Bookseller against Grays-Inn, Holborn, being dead;  
On Monday the 23d Instant will begin to be sold very cheap  
(The Price fix'd in each Book.)

THE Libraries of the Right Hon. HENRY Earl of Radnor, and of RICHARD BRYDGES of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq; both lately deceased; containing

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Of the most valuable Books in all Languages and Faculties; particularly the best Editions of the Greek and Roman Clas- ficks, Historians, and Philosophers; Books of Antiquities, Coins, Mathematics, Poetry, Voyages, Natural History, Civil Law, Physick, &c.

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Du Chesne Hist. Francorum Script. 5 vol.

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Omnis veteres Patres, Gr. & Lat. per Monachos Bene- dictinos editi.

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CATALOGUES may be had of Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, and Mr. Clements, in Oxon, Mr. Thurlbourne in Cambridge, and Mr. Leake at Bath, Booksellers, and at the Place of Sale.

N. B. The Books may be view'd from Friday the 13th Instant to the Time of Sale.

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